

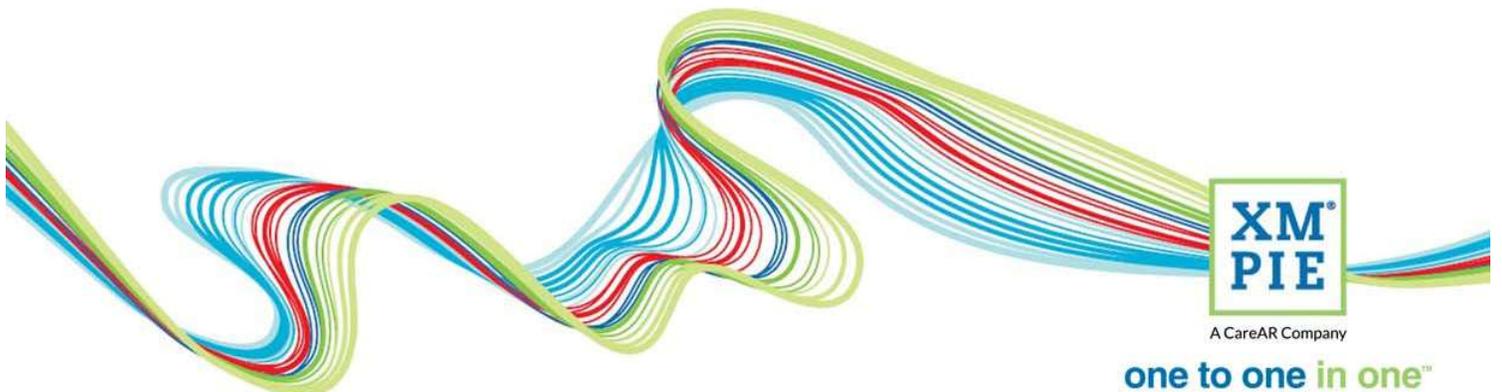
uCreate Print Training

Transcript for: TUTORIAL 6 Creating font-based image effects

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Notices

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JP Patent 4406364B and pending patents.

For information, contact XMPie Inc.

485 Lexington Avenue

25th. Floor

New York, NY 10017

More information can be found at www.xmpie.com

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Voice over script

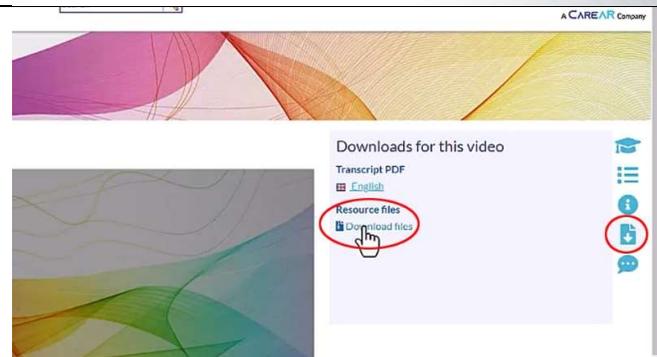
Hi! Welcome to the XMPie uCreate Print training.

In this tutorial we get hands on with Adobe Photoshop and create a font-based or regular ulmage package for our EDU open day campaign.

Thumbnail



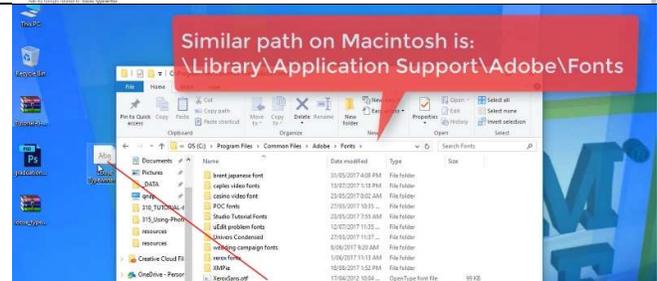
To start, while watching this video in Campus, go to the download tab and get the resource files for this module. Then uncompress the archive.



Next, the font that I will use for this example is a free font from www.dafont.com called Loose Typewriter. Note that this font does not include glyphs for accented characters, so if you need accented characters, you may need to use a different font.



I'll download the font and unzip it. To make it available for Adobe applications without increasing the system font load, you should add the font to C:\Program Files\Common Files\Adobe\Fonts or on the Macintosh the path is /Library/Application Support/Adobe/Fonts.



Go ahead and open the Photoshop file.

The first thing to do is to check the finished size that we need the image. If I open our EDU Tutorial InDesign file, and select the image we're going to replace, you can see it is 83 by 56.4 millimetres.



Back in Photoshop, there is a short cut to see the image size by clicking and holding the document size information.

This image is almost the perfect size, so we don't need to do anything.



But, in your future projects, remember that cropping the image to the right shape and size will save you time in the long run. Saving just one second per

image will save you 16 minutes later if you run ulmage against a database of 1000 records.

In the character panel, I will set the font to be Loose Typewriter. Something big – about 30 points should do and change the color to white.



Select the Text tool and click to place the cursor.



Type the less-than sign "<" and then FIRSTNAME followed by the greater-than sign ">".

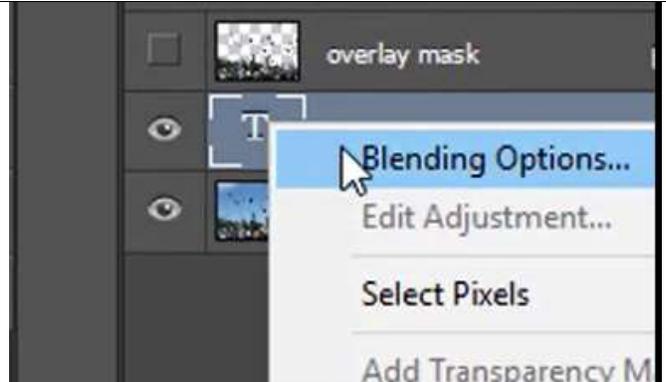
The less-than and greater-than signs are used to tag the text layer as a variable, and also to define the start and end points for copy fitting.



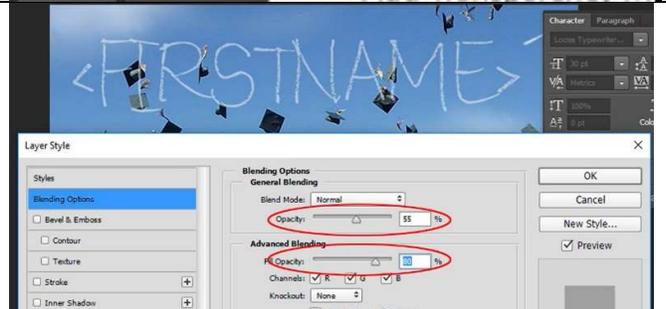
Now I want the text to look like it is behind the hats. There are several ways to do that. You could have a layer above the text where the blue sky has been removed like a mask. This works well, but can be a bit time consuming to do.



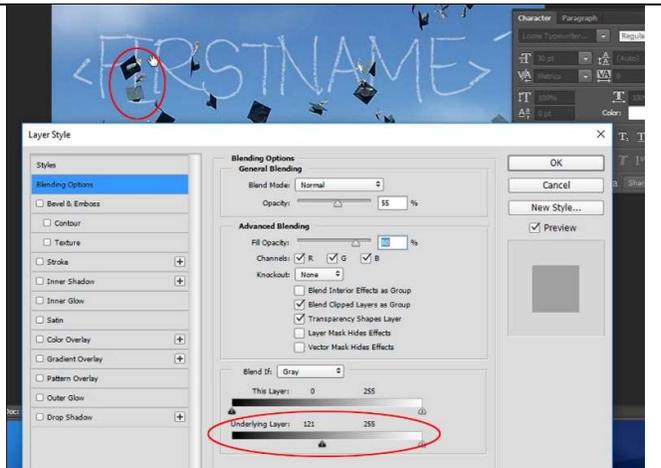
Another trick is to use the layer blending options.



First I want to reduce the opacity to about 55 per cent, and also a little with the advanced blending. I'm trying to get the color and density to look about the same as the cloud.



To get the text to drop behind the hats, we can use the “blend if” sliders. If the underlying color is dark, sliding this way will remove the lighter overlaying color. If you go to far, the text will disappear entirely. About 120 - 121 looks good.



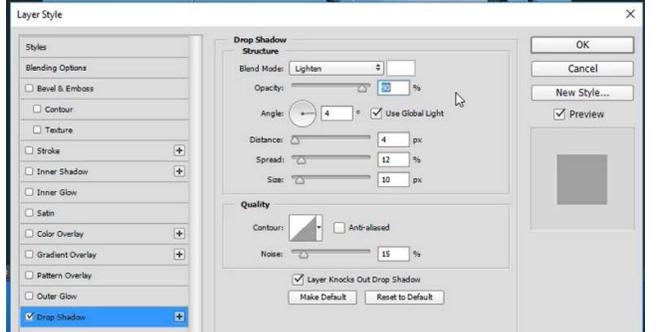
Now to make the text look a bit blurry and wind blown, I'll use the drop-shadow effect.



First, I need to swap the color from black to white. And then move the sliders until I can start to see some effect on the screen.



Oh! I need to set the blend mode to lighten.



OK. Now I'm starting to get what I want – I just need some more opacity. Here are the final settings I will use.

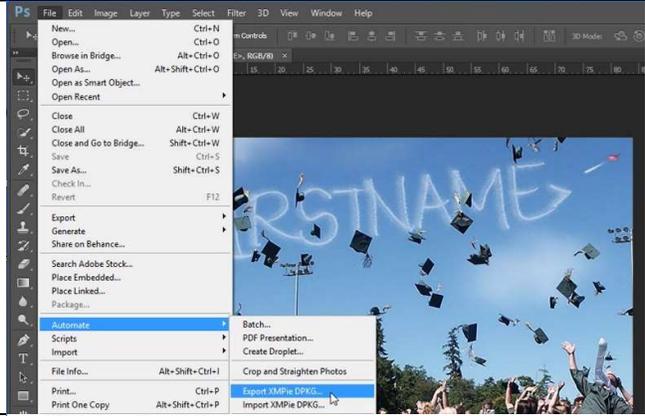
Now, let's select Free Transform to rotate and position the text.



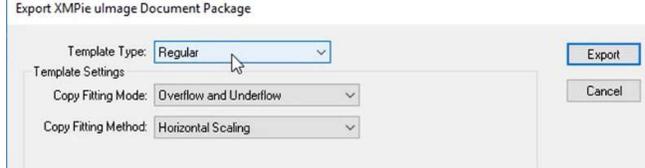
OK, we are done! All that is left to do is to save the document, and to create the XMPie Document Package.



To create the package, from the file menu, select Automate and then Export XMPie DPKG.

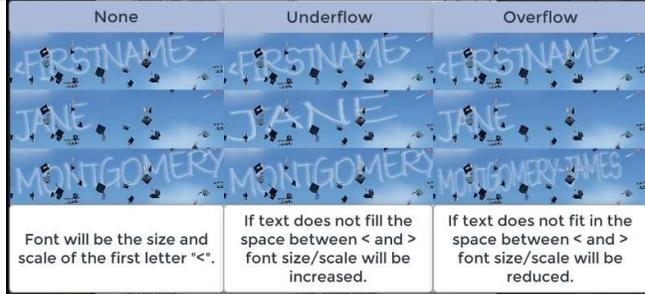


The template type is a regular font type.

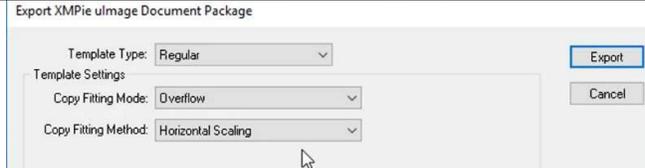


The copy fitting control allows us to change the font size or horizontal scaling when the database text is inserted.

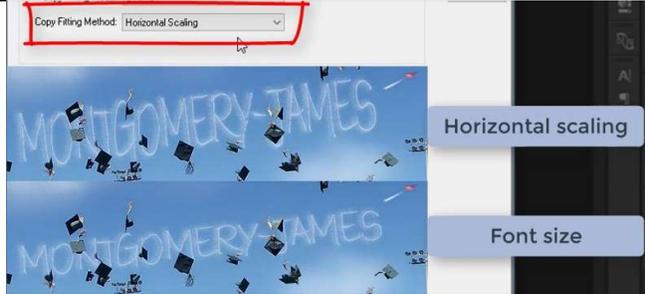
Selecting Overflow and Underflow will both increase and decrease the font so that no matter how long the text is we pass into Photoshop, it will always fill the layer to the greater-than and less-than brackets.



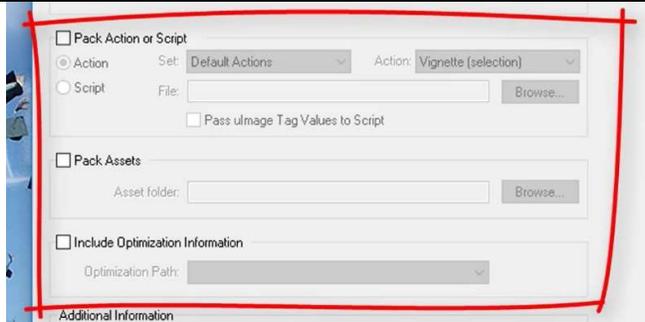
For this example, I don't want to stretch out small text, but I do want long text to be reduced to stay within the brackets, so I will choose Overflow. I only want copy fitting to apply if the text overflows the position of the brackets.



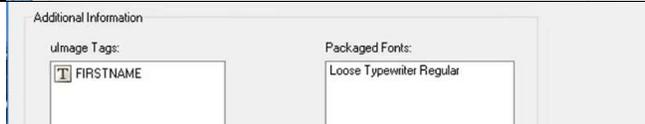
The copy fitting method allows you to select whether the font will be scaled horizontally, or changed in point size when copy fitting is applied.



For this example, we don't need to pack an action or script, or assets, and we don't need to set the optimization path.



The information area shows the name of the tagged text layers that can be used by ulmage. If you don't see anything here, then you haven't used the greater-than and less-than brackets to tag your text layer.



Also listed is the font we used and will be included in the package.

Agree to copying the font.

That's it, you are now ready to use the package in InDesign as demonstrated in a later module of this course.

Warning

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Click Agree to pack the fonts or Disagree to continue packing without the fonts.



Disagree

Agree